[XXXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1761.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1780.

RICHMOND, *Sept.* 27.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general Smallwood, to his excellency the governor, dated Hillsborough, September 10, 1780.

"THE extraordinary exertions of that part of colonel Harrison's regiment attached to my command in the late action, demand the highest applause, and I should be wanting in justice, did I not acknowledge the gallantry of captain Singleton, captain-lieutenant Gaines, and lieutenant Mosely, the officers who commanded my artillery. The conduct of captain Singleton in particular, during the action and on the retreat, was marked by that firmness and fortitude that justly excited my admiration, and will ever command my esteem."

Copy of lord Cornwallis's letter to lieutenant-colonel Nisbet Balfour, commandant at Ninety-Six.

I have the happiness to inform you, that on Wednesday the 16th instant, I totally defeated general Gates's army; 1000 were killed and wounded, about 800 taken prisoners. We are in possession of 8 pieces of brass cannon (all they had in the field) all their ammunition waggons, a great number of arms, 130 baggage waggons; in short, there never was a more complete victory. I have written to lieutenant-colonel Turnbull, whom I have sent to join major Ferguson on Little river, to push on after general Sumpter to the Wax Saws, whole detachment is the only collected force of rebels in all the country. Colonel Tarlton is in pursuit of Sumpter. Our loss is about * 300 killed and wounded; chiefly of the 33d regiment and volunteers of Ireland. I have given orders that all the inhabitants of this province who have subscribed and have taken part in this revolt, should be punished with the greatest rigour; and also those who will not turn out, that they may be imprisoned and their whole property taken from them. I have ordered, in the most positive manner, that every militiaman who has borne arms with us, and afterwards joined the enemy, shall be immediately hanged. I desire you will take the most rigorous measures to punish the rebels in the district in which you command; and that you will obey in the strictest manner the directions I have given in this letter relative to the inhabitants of this country.

CORNWALLIS.

Examination of William Allman of colonel Stubblefield's regiment of the Virginia militia, who was wounded and taken in the action of the 16th ult. and escaped from the enemy.

SAYS, that he left Camden about eleven days ago, that lord Cornwallis was then there; that there were then in garrison only the 23d, 33d, and 71st regular regiments, and about 500 tories (who all wear red rags in their hats for distinction) that the enemy's troops were uncommonly sickly, and the tories remarkably so; that the prisoners taken in the action of the 16th ult. were sent in four divisions for Charles-town; the three first of 150 each, and the last of 130; that the first division consisted of all the continentals, who were retaken by colonel Marian; that lord Rawdon's corps, had been sent towards Ninety-six, to recover that post, which colonel Pickens had taken; that a number of the legion went down towards Pedee to retake the prisoners from colonel Marian; that all the cannon but two, are sent to Charles-town, that the enemy declared they suffered exceedingly in the action with colonel Williams; that captain Campbell, an officer in high repute of the regulars, amongst others, was killed; they declared they would give no quarters; that the prisoners in Camden, were served only with one gill of meal, unsifted, and seldom with any meat; that the wounded were very much neglected, and when they died, were suffered to lay until they stunk horribly, in the yard with the other prisoners, notwithstanding captain Dorsey, and others, remonstrated against it, that the party at the Wax Saws, consists only of 400 men; are sent there to thrash wheat, and procure provisions; that colonel Tarlton, and colonel Turnbull are gone, as he the declarant supposes, towards Ninety-Six; that the enemy had no flour in Camden when he left it, and that the Indian meal was also very scarce; that general Rutherford was recovering fast, and that he and all our officers are ordered to Orangeburg; that the militia were all ordered into Camden the day before the declarant left it, to serve three months; that he is confident the enemy are very much in want of provisions, particularly of the bread kind.

WILLIAM ALLMAN.

Taken at Hillsborough the 20th of Sept. 1780.

Extract of a letter from colonel Marian to general Gates, dated White marsh, Bladen county, Sept. 15, 1780.

"On the 3d instant, I had advice that upwards of 200 tories intended to attack me the next day. I immediately marched with 53 men, which was all I could get, on the 4th in the morning I surprised a party of 43 men, which I mistook for the main body of the enemy; I killed and wounded all but fifteen, which escaped. I then marched immediately to attack the main body, which I met about three miles, in full march towards me; I directly attacked them, and put them to flight (though they had 200 men) when they got into a swamp, impassable to all but tories. I had one man wounded in the first action, 3 in the second, and two horses killed; and finding it impossible to come at them, I retreated to camp. The next day I was informed they all dispersed. On the 15th I was joined by about 60 men; I then threw up a small redoubt, to secure my camp from being surprised by the tories, should they again collect. On the 17th I crossed Pedee and Lynch's creek, with 100 men (and left 50 to secure my camp and the river) to attack a party of regulars and militia, said to be 150, which were in Williamsburg township, burning all the houses of three men who had joined me. When I got to Indian town, captain James, who I had sent to reconnoitre the enemy, met me; he had taken a prisoner belonging to colonel Ferguson's rifle regiment, by whom I learned that there were 200 British, and a number of tories, and that major Whims, with 200 more, was to join them that night. They were seen after dark on their march, and by an orderly book taken with an officer's baggage, with the above mentioned prisoner, I found their intention was to remove me, and proceed to the Cheraws. I also had intelligence that 200 men, part regulars, had arrived in George-town, from Santee, which obliged me to return to my camp, which I did that day. On the 18th I had intelligence that major Whims had crossed Lynch's creek, to come on my front, and those in George-town had crossed Black river and Whany, to fall on my rear; and that the tories which I had lately dispersed were collecting on my right, which would completely surround me, and cut off my retreat: this obliged me to retreat to this place with 60 men, the rest left me to see after their families, who had their houses burnt. The enemy have burnt a number of houses on Black river, Lynch's creek and Waccamaw. I shall remain here until I hear from you, or have an opportunity of doing something.

Extract of a letter from Cross creek, Sept. 16.

"By letters from Pedee we learn, that the heads of the tories at, and near Pedee, have moved their effects to Camden; and that the British suffered greatly in the action of the 16th ultimo, as all accounts from Camden say. A youth directly from Wilmington to Cross creek brings accounts; that some Spaniards were in Wilmington, who had been put on shore in Long bay by a British privateer; they say the combined fleet captured 100 sail of British merchantmen, and carried them to the Havannah; they also say, they saw the French fleet on this coast."

We hear from authority, that may be relied on, that the enemy sent three armed boats yesterday morning, to the house of Mr. George Turberville on Patowmack, carried off three negroes, his plate, and stripped the house of every thing they could lay their hands on, even the rings from Mrs. Turberville's fingers.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 3.

The following is ARNOLD's infamous LETTER to our great commander:

On board the Vulture, Sept. 25, 1780.

SIR,

"THE heart which is conscious of its own rectitude, cannot attempt to palliate a step which the world may censure as wrong; I have ever acted from a principle of love to my country, since the commencement of the present unhappy contest between Great-Britain and the colonies; the same principle of love to my country actuates my present conduct, however it may appear inconsistent to the world, who very seldom judge right of any man's actions.

"I have no favour to ask for myself, I have too often experienced the ingratitude of my country to attempt it; but from the known humanity of your excellence, I am induced to ask your protection for Mrs. Arnold, from every insult and injury that the mistaken vengeance of my country may expose her to. It ought to fall only on me, she is as good and as innocent as an angel, and is incapable of doing wrong. I beg she may be permitted to return to her friends in Philadelphia, or to come to me as she may choose; from your excellency I have no fears on her account, but she may suffer from the mistaken fury of the country.

"I have to request that the enclosed letter may be delivered to Mrs. Arnold, and she permitted to write to me.

"I have also to ask that my cloaths and baggage which are of little consequence may be sent to me, if required their value shall be paid in money.

I have the honour to be,
With great regard and esteem,
Your excellency's most obedient
Humble servant,
B. ARNOLD."

His excellency
General Washington.

N. B. In justice to the gentlemen of my family, colonel Varrick and major Franks, I think myself in honour bound to declare, that they as well as Joshua Smith, Esq; (who I know is suspected) are totally ignorant of any transaction of mine, that they had reason to believe were injurious to the public.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth (New Jersey) to a gentleman in this city.

"On Sunday morning, the 9th instant, 72 men, composed of new levies, refugees and negroes, under the command of lieutenants Josiah Parker and William Hewlet, about an hour before day, attacked the house of captain Joshua Huddy, of this county, in the following manner, viz. staving the windows to pieces, and ordering the damned rebels to turn out—This awoke captain Huddy, who, having two loaded guns at hand, made use of them in a proper manner through the windows; and by the assistance of a girl, who carried his cartridges and rammed, he interchanged his firing up and down stairs, in such a manner, that the assailants took it for granted a small scouting party must be there; by this means he repulsed them, but on a consultation, they renewed the attack again, and fired the house, which induced him, on the entreaty of Mrs. Huddy and another woman, to capitulate on honourable terms, which were granted, and he delivered himself up a prisoner. On their entering the house, when they found none but himself had defended it, and their brave negro Tye, (one of lord Dunmore's crew) wounded, it was with the greatest difficulty he was prevented from being murdered. They broke the honour they had pledged, by not leaving captain Huddy and his family a second change of cloaths; and, after near two hours spent in taking this one man, they made a shameful and silent retreat, loaded with disgrace. A short time after, six militiamen pursued and came up with them, who renewed the attack, and killed the

* *If his lordship has managed his arithmetick as well for diminishing the number of his own killed and wounded as he has done for enlarging ours, we may well believe the candid acknowledgment of one of their officers to one of ours, "that they had 700 killed and wounded, either mortally or so as to disable them in future." By the best accounts received, our loss of regulars was only 350, of whom 150 have been since recovered; and of the militia it is impossible many could have been killed from circumstances well known.*

refugee commander. After this they embarked in their boats, and paſſing the gut between Sandy-Hook and the main, enſign William Vincent, with 16 of the ſtate regiment, Salem men, attacked them again. The firſt fire, captain Huddy, their priſoner, was wounded, but is like to do well. This threw them into ſuch confuſion, that they overſet their boats, four in number, and about twenty were killed and drowned.—This gave captain Huddy an opportunity of attempting to make his eſcape by ſwimming, which he with much difficulty accompliſhed. We had but one man ſlightly wounded. This account is taken from captain Huddy himſelf.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at camp, dated Tappan, September 28, 1780.

"I doubt not you have heard, ere this reaches you, of the moſt curſed plot ever formed by man, for the ſeizing of the perſon of his excellency general Waſhington, with his family, on their return from the eaſtward, which would have taken place on the night of the 25th inſt. had it not been moſt providentially diſcovered by the taking of a perſon who turns out to be col. Andrie, adjutant-general to general Clinton; who, it ſeems, has been all through our camp, diſguiſed in the habit of a ſervant, and acted, when in camp, as waiting-man to one Joſeph Smith, formerly of New-York, who lives near King's ferry. General Arnold was the principal agent in carrying on this diabolical ſcheme. I ſhall endeavour, from the information received, to give you the particulars, viz.

"On the 25th of this inſtant, colonel Andrie was ſtopped by three of the militia, at or near Tarry-town, upon which he produced general Arnold's paſs, in the following words: permit the bearer to paſs all guards and outpoſts of the continental army whereſoever poſted. The paſs being ſomewhat ſingular, the militia undertook to detain him, notwithſtanding it was ſigned by general Arnold; when Andrie found he could not prevail on them to paſs him, he then offered them 100 guineas, and it is ſaid roſe to 400 if they would diſmiſs him; this convinced them he was a perſon of conſequence and a ſpy, upon which they pinioned him and conducted him to one of their officers, who ordered him to be ſtripped, and his boots being the firſt article taken off, they therein diſcovered a plan of the fortifications at Weſt-Point and King's-ferry, and our encampment at this place; unfortunately for us juſt at the time they were ſearching Andrie, a gentleman paſſed by, who enquired who he was, and was anſwered by the militia that he was a ſpy, and adjutant-general of the Britiſh army; upon which the gentleman, pleaſed no doubt with the intelligence, rode off to Weſt-point and acquainted general Arnold with the ſame, not ſuſpecting him to be concerned in the affair.—Arnold apprehending the whole matter was diſcovered, immediately mounted his horſe and rode to the water ſide, where his barge lay ready to receive him, and puſhed off. Juſt at this inſtant, his excellency appeared in ſight, and being made acquainted with the taking of Andrie, and Arnold's ſudden flight, colonel Hamilton, one of his excellency's aids, was diſpatched to King's ferry with all poſſible ſpeed, in hopes of ſtopping him, but the barge rowed by eight ſtout fellows, had paſſed by before the colonel's arrival; and he had the mortification to ſee the greateſt villain on earth go on board a veſſel prepared for the reception of his excellency and family; on board of which veſſel colonel Beverly Robinſon was, with a ſufficient number of picked men, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

"The plan was to have ſurpriſed his excellency and family, with the Marquis de la Fayette, in the dead time of the night, in the above mentioned Robinſon's houſe, which was the quarters of Arnold, and where his excellency was to have lodged that night; and Robinſon was pitched upon to execute it, as being beſt acquainted with the avenues leading thereto. Had they ſucceeded, the garriſon at Weſt-point was to be given up,"

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Eſquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purpoſes, from and after the tenth day of this inſtant, until the end of the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, and to iſſue my proclamation accordly, provided the embargo be continued in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Delaware, ſo that the trade of Delaware bay be not open for the emolument of the people reſiding on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And it appearing, that the embargo hath been continued in the ſtate of Pennſylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the ſtate of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. And, Whereas by my proclamation iſſued on the ninth inſtant, by and with the advice of the council, the ſaid act was continued until this day, and having good grounds to believe that the embargo in the ſtate of Pennſylvania hath been continued in force. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the ſaid act until the end of the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, ſeventeen hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, ſec. 2

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

Greenberry's-point, Oct. 2, 1780.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 2d of July laſt, a negro woman named SUE; ſhe is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her brow by the border of her hair (or wool) the only certain mark to deſcribe her by; as ſhe has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen ditto, a calico ditto, a ſtriped ſilk jacket, a new country made linſey-woolſey jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When ſhe went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a moſt notorious villain, who intended to paſs her as his wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a ſhip called the Enterpriſe, and ſhe was diſappointed in her ſcheme by the ſhip not ſtopping at Annapolis; ſhe has ſince, as I am informed, been ſeen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and in Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by ſome free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are her brother and daughters; ſhe has been frequently in Baltimore town on Sundays, and at nights at a mulatto woman's houſe named Sal Needam, who lives among the French houſes; ſhe is ſiſter to Stubbs and harbours her. Any perſon who will ſecure her in any gaol in this or any other ſtate ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVID KERR. 1

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from Mr. William Thomas's plantation on South-River, about the 20th of Auguſt laſt, a negro woman of a ſmall ſtature named BET, about twenty-five years of age, wears her hair long on the top of her head, and had on when ſhe went away an oſnabrig or country linen jacket and petticoat, alſo a linſey petticoat and other cloaths.

Whoever takes her up and brings her to Samuel Chaſe, Eſq; at Annapolis, or gives notice of her to him ſo that ſhe may be had, ſhall receive the above reward. 1

CAME to the plantation of John Baptiſt Cheſhire, near Montgomery county court-houſe, a ſtray bay mare, 13 hands and an inch high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, docked but no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges. 1

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tueſday the 24th of October, at the plantation of Mr. John Creigh Mackubin, on ſouth river, formerly the dwelling plantation of Mr. Richard Mackubin,

A NUMBER of cattle, ſheep, hogs, and horſes; the greateſt part of the cattle and ſheep are fat and fit for killing. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock, and the money will be expected before the things are taken away.

2 JAMES MACKUBIN.

Weſtminſter church, Sept. 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after due publication of this advertiſement, a petition will be preferred to the honourable the general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying that a law may be paſſed, to tax the pariſhioners of the pariſh of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, for the purpoſe of ſupporting a miniſter of the goſpel, and for defraying other neceſſary parochial expences.

Signed per order of veſtry,
3 SAMUEL JACOBS, regiſter.

Annapolis, Sept. 21, 1780.

To be LET, and entered on the third day of November next,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and STABLES, now occupied by Mr. JOHN BALL, in this city. For terms apply to

3 w4 MARY REYNOLDS,
next door to Mr. James Ringgold's.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 12, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying an act may paſs to confirm the laſt will of Joſeph Watſon, late of Anne-Arundel county, planter, deceaſed.

JOHN POLTON,
w8 5 MARY POLTON.

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1780.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons whom it may concern, that the inhabitants of Baltimore county intend to petition the next general aſſembly for leave to bring in a bill to empower the juſtices of ſaid county to levy money on the inhabitants thereof, in order to finiſh the court-houſe, repair the public gaol, and to build a gaol yard. 4 w8

Cæcil county, Sept. 4, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of St. Mary Anne's pariſh, do intend to petition the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, to paſs an act to enable them to ſell and convey the glebe land in ſaid pariſh, and to put the money ariſing therefrom to intereſt, until another tract of land more convenient for a glebe can be purchaſed.

5 Signed by order of the veſtry,
THO. HUGHES, reg.

September 6, 1780.

THE ſubſcriber, having formerly petitioned the general aſſembly of Maryland for a law to remedy ſome defects in his title to the water lot No. 12, and part of the water lot No. 13, ſituate in Cheſter-town, on Cheſter river, in the ſaid ſtate, hereby gives public notice (agreeable to an order of that honourable houſe) that he intends to apply to the next general aſſembly, at their firſt ſeſſion, to have the prayer of his ſaid petition granted. of which all concerned are deſired to take notice.

5 ELEAZER M'COMB.

Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1780.

CAPTAIN GASSAWAY, of the Maryland line, who was taken priſoner with general Sumpter's party on the 18th of Auguſt laſt, in South-Carolina, is now here on parole; he takes this method of informing the friends of thoſe officers of the Maryland line, who were taken in the actions of the 16th and 18th of Auguſt laſt, that he will leave this place on the firſt day of November next, for Charles-town, and that he will take with him whatever ſum or ſums of money may be left with him or his brother Thomas Gaſſaway of Annapolis, for the captured officers, by their friends, before that day; he deems it unneceſſary to make any repreſentation of their diſtreſs, as the public have already been informed by letters from the general officers commanding in the ſouthern department, that they loſt every thing except what they had on their backs. 2

THERE is at the plantation of John Mercer, on the head of South-river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as ſtray, a large brindled cow, marked with a crop in the right ear and a hole in the left. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 3

THE ſubſcribers requeſt all perſons, having claims againſt ELIE VALLETTE, deceaſed, to make them known as ſoon as convenient to Thomas Harwood, of the city of Annapolis; and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment.

ELIZ. VALLETTE, executrix,
3 THO: HARWOOD,
WILL. BROGDEN,
JOHN BROGDEN, } executors.

CAME to the plantation of Edward Hall of Henry, at the head of South-river, Anne-Arundel county, about the 15th of September, a dark brown horſe, about fourteen hands and a half high, appears to be about ten or eleven years old, paces, trots, and gallops, has a ſtar in his forehead, a hanging mane, long ſwitch tail, but no perceivable brand. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away. 2 w3

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